AMONG THE AUTHORS . . . . . by FREDERIC BABCOCK

QUOTED without comment are these excerpts from the chapter, "New York and the Hinterland," in "Still Rebels, Still Yankees," to be published tomorrow by the Louisiana State University Press. . . . The author is **Donald Davidson**, professor of English at Vanderbilt university and distinguished writer, poet, and critic.

"The legend . . . of the barbarism of the South, especially in its southwestern parts, and of the vulgarity and dullness of the Middle West, for a good many years has governed the approach of the metropolitan East to the phenomena of life in the so-called hinterland. Whether the approach be literary, or sociological, or merely journalistic, the assumptions have always been the same, and the ensuing generalizations have been uniformly tagged with shocked protest and pious exhortation.

• • •

"The Middle West—the tale says—is a land of morons, boobs, and shoulder-smacking Babbitts, in which, despite a plethora of schools and modern conveniences, an artist soul feels cramped and misunderstood; or a land of lonely farms where men and women drudge away their sterile lives; or of repressions and shams, where tender little Clyde Griffiths who start out as bellboys must perforce end up as murderers. . . .

"The familiar condescension of the East for the West, of course, may be viewed in part as the condescension of the capital toward the provinces, or of the home country toward the colonial dependencies. The American of the Atlantic coast has been prone to cherish precisely the attitude of superiority toward the outlying regions that the Englishman has assumed toward the United States. The old New Yorker or New Englander, when not suppressing his real sentiments in order to achieve a commercial or political bargain, has often spoken of the manners of Westerners in the language of Mrs. Trollope.

• • •

"It is one of the tragedies of American history that the intellectual leadership of the United States at this time should have been temporarily in the hands of a group of artists and thinkers who were more impressed by the economic and artistic defeatism of post-war Europe than by the living and diverse traditions of their native America. But there they were, in New York. . . .

"Thus it happened that

New York's skyline. Drawing by Gary Sheahan.

New York transmitted, to the one people on earth who were freest of class-consciousness, the Marxian theory of the war of the classes. To the least neurotic and most energetic of races it offered the Freudian doctrine of repressions and complexes. To a people the greater part of whom were schooled in Protestant religion and morality New York presented, with a knowing leer, under the guise of literary classics, the works of voluptuaries and perverts, the teeming pages of 'Psychopathia Sexualis,' and all the choicest remains of the literary bordellos of the ancient and modern world. German Expressionism, French Dadaism, the erotic primitiveness of **D. H. Lawrence**, the gigantic *fin de siecle* pedantries and experimentalisms of **James Joyce**, the infantilism of **Gertrude Stein** and various Parisian coteries—these furnished the catchwords for all the clever people.

• • •

"It was a strange disproportion that allowed a single city, in a far eastern corner of America, a practical monopoly in reporting the life of a continental area that it did not pretend to understand. It is painful to recall how often that report has been partial, how rarely it has been catholic. From one point of view, such reporting looks almost like a betrayal of the country from which New York draws its wealth, its power, its life. But more likely it is only a blind presumption, which a dweller in the hinterland can observe with incredulity and growing irritation. . . .

"Habituated to a conception of itself as metropolitan arbiter of taste and ideas, New York has erred in thinking that it can impose as freely as it can judge. America is not, as New York thinks, so nearly uniform or so closely approaching the metropolitan image as to accept without demur any image proposed from New York. It would be more in point to contemplate the other possibility—that eventually New York might no more be able to determine the life of regions around Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco than it can now determine Rome or Vienna.

• • •

"New York has generally refused to contemplate such a possibility. This refusal, when combined with the esthetic preferences and forms of life that it has been prone to cultivate, threatens to make New York almost as much a center of repulsion as of attraction, and tends to deprive it of the continual refreshment from provincial sources that a capital might normally expect. Without too much temerity, one might find in this situation a partial explanation of the decay of its critical thought, or of the rapid transformation of many of its periodicals from 'national' journals to sectional and propagandistic organs. . . .

"The hinterland of America is no longer New York's hinterland. But it is, as it has always been, the West, or the Southwest, where lands were golden once; and for dwellers there, self-reliant and not without a power of their own, they are golden still."

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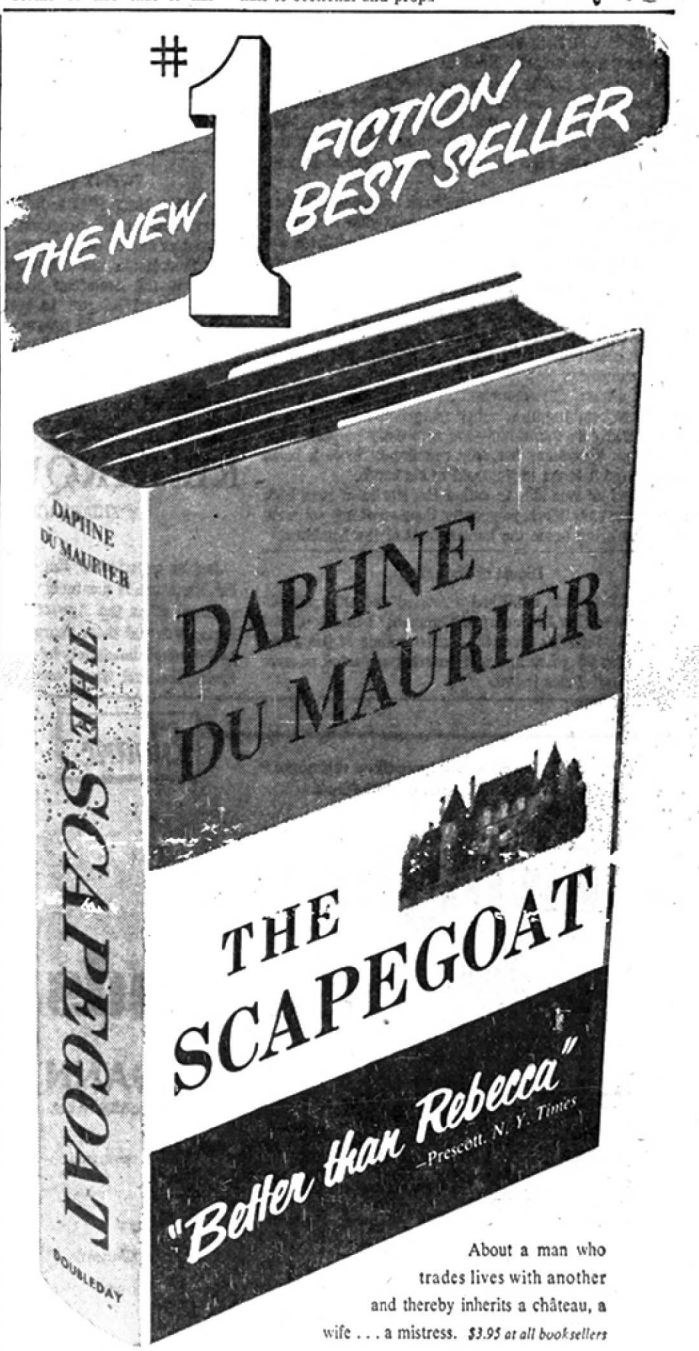

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DOUBLEDAY

VOICE of the READER

Letters regarding books and authors are welcomed. Please keep them brief. Address: Editor, Magazine of Books, Chicago Tribune, Chicago 11, Ill.

IT STRUCK HOME

BATON ROUGE, La. — We were overwhelmed by, but tremendously gratified by, the space you gave, in your April 7 issue, to quotations from the chapter "New York and the Hinterland," in Donald Davidson's new book, "Still Rebels, Still Yankees." I can report that the chapter, along with the quotations you used, has already caused a storm of controversy—in New York, at least, where I have been on business. Nearly everyone I saw there remarked on it; it really struck home.

DONALD R. ELLEGOOD
Director,
Louisiana State University Press

HINTERLAND [CONTINUED]

NEW YORK—It's hard to answer Donald Davidson. He has a very conventional point of view about New York City, the same that — I'm sure — outlanders have about London, provincials about Paris, and people in the islands around Greece must have had about Athens. A paradox at work at all times makes people at once proud and resentful of their cultural capital.

Nothing could be healthier than cultural decentralization, but we never have that until the heartland has been established where the real pulse of creativeness is recognized. There's no question that it's wrong to assume that all creative ideas come from New York. They're brought here from all over the country by people who have seen visions and dreamed dreams. But in gathering together here they test themselves in a rather special crucible which convinces me that many of the ideas would never receive their maturity without this kind of testing.

The answer is, of course, that we need both the hinterlands of inspiration and the center of accomplishment.

Class dismissed.

KEN MCCORMICK
Editor in Chief, Doubleday & Co.

LOUISIANA STATE
UNIVERSITY PRESS
BATON ROUGE

July 3, 1956

Professor James W. Silver
Department of History
University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi

Dear Professor Silver:

Thank you for your letter of June 24th regarding your book "Edmond Pendleton Gaines." Here is the information you requested:

Fifteen hundred copies were printed, and one thousand were bound. A total of five hundred and twenty copies have been sold, and we have on hand three hundred and fifty-three bound copies, and five hundred sheets.

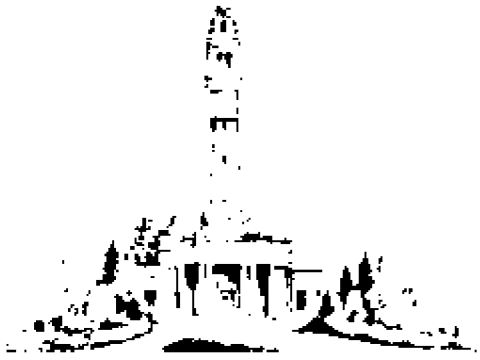
We would be happy for you to buy as many as you wish at the special sale price of $2.00 - if you can put them to good use, but please don't feel any obligation otherwise.

Yours cordially,

Don Ellegood

Donald R. Ellegood,
Director

DRE:e



LOUISIANA STATE
UNIVERSITY PRESS
BATON ROUGE

July 10, 1959

Dr. James W. Silver
29 Washington Street
Belmont 78, Massachusetts

Dear Dr. Silver:

I was glad to find, on returning from out of town, your recent letter indicating a willingness to evaluate the manuscript on WHY DID THE NORTH WIN THE CIVIL WAR? A copy of the manuscript is being sent separately, and an addressed label is enclosed for its return.

What we want of course is your candid (and confidential) evaluation of this material -- if together the essays have real significance, how they might be improved (either generally or specifically) through revision, and if you would recommend publication. There are several specific editorial problems on which I would appreciate your advice: In what order should the essays be arranged? (Henry Commanger is supposed to prepare another essay, and David Donald an Introduction.) Do you think any documentation is needed? Should each essay have a brief bibliographical note? What specific revisions do the individual essays need? Potter's essay strikes me as being too extemporaneous, and dealing too much with the earlier essays. What is your feeling on this?

To which groups of readers will the book appeal -- general, scholarly, Civil War buffs only, etc? What are your suggestions for title?

I envy you your summer at Harvard -- as usual, it is bloody hot down here. I look forward to learning the status of MISSISSIPPI IN THE CONFEDERACY when you have a chance to write.

Most cordially,

Donald R Ellegood
Director

LOUISIANA STATE
UNIVERSITY PRESS
BATON ROUGE

October 22, 1959

Dr. James W. Silver
Department of History
The University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Silver:

Please forgive my not answering your letter of September 9 until today. Your letter was enclosed in the packet with the manuscript which was filed in the Manuscript Cabinet when it came in. I did not discover your letter until today when I was reviewing the file on this title and looking over the several copies of the manuscript which we have.

Your report is very helpful. I think it a very fair statement of the limited value of this collection of essays, and an honest appraisal of their appeal to readers. Your specific comments will certainly be useful to our editors in shaping up the final version for publication -- if we do the book.

I perhaps should add that the authors are all revising their essays, adding a brief bibliographical note (in place of literal documentation), and one or two additional essays being written to bring the whole thing better together. I hope that all told it will add up to a decent enough book -- if not exactly an original contribution to Civil War scholarship.

A check for $20.00 for the readers' fee will be sent you shortly from our Business Office.

I was most interested in your remarks about your two volume work on Mississippi in the Confederacy. The last I heard from Miss Capers she said that the Board should reach some decision by September, at which time she would let me know something.

No doubt further delays have occurred, but I wonder if we might be able to get together and discuss this at the SHA Meeting in Atlanta next month.

With best personal wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

Donald R. Ellegood
Director

DRE:me

cc: Business Office

December 14, 1959

Miss Charlotte Capers
State of Mississippi
Department of Archives and History
P. O. Box 571
Jackson 5, Mississippi

Dear Miss Capers:

I enjoyed very much meeting with you and Drs. Bettersworth and Silver last Saturday, and discussing possible arrangements for publishing MISSISSIPPI IN THE CONFEDERACY. I believe a very readable and interesting documentary history will result, one which will add significantly and creditably to the colorful annals of Mississippi history.

In the next day or two I will draw up and send you a tentative Memorandum of Agreement incorporating the terms we discussed: two volumes, jacketed and boxed, of 320 pages each (including front matter and index), plus sixteen pages of illustrations per volume, handsomely produced using quality materials throughout.

The authors are to provide manuscripts of approximately 375 pages, using Elite type, lines six inches long, twenty-six lines per page . (This is as the manuscript pages are presently.)

I know it is a hard thing to cut back any manuscript, expecially when you must delete good material; but there are compensations to be gained in conciseness, impact, readability, and in sustaining reader interest.

One thing we did not discuss but which we should all be thinking about is the title, or more accurately, the subtitle for the two volumes. We need a concise and uniform phrase to convey the idea of "during" and "after" to MISSISSIPPI IN THE CONFEDERACY.

With best wishes to you all, I am

Yours sincerely,

Don

Donald R. Ellegood
Director

DREE

cc: Dr. John K. Bettersworth
Dr. James W. Silver

LOUISIANA STATE
UNIVERSITY PRESS
BATON ROUGE

April 20, 1960

Air Mail
Special Delivery

Mr. Jim Silver
Department of History
The University of Mississippi
College of Liberal Arts
University, Mississippi

Dear Jim:

We had a brief holiday here (Friday and Monday) so your letter just came in this morning. I hasten to reply, but am afraid this won't reach you before you go down to Jackson.

First, the news that the Board has approved signing the contract is most welcome. (I wrote Miss Capers just last week, as I recall.)

The conditions of the Board seem reasonable, particularly about keeping the length of the MS down to 375 pages.

Now, about the manuscript itself. I wrote Bell Wiley on March 10, and sent him your memorandum for the reader, told him our problems about reducing the length of the MS, and also offered him a sizable reader's fee for some really expert and detailed advice. Bell was on Army duty in Washington, and didn't reply to my letter until March 29. He can read the manuscript, but not until June 10. But he says: "I am very favorably impressed by the comprehensiveness of the work. It is going to be a splendid model for other states who have in mind similar undertakings for their commemorative programs. Jim has done a splendid job of surveying and sampling. His introduction is good."

I then asked Harry Williams to have a look at it, but he is also very busy right now. I have written Rembert Patrick, but have had no reply as yet.

However, the best editorial advice in the world is not going to come up to the level of your own intimate knowledge of the material. A reader's suggestions for deletions would most likely simply reflect the reader's own interests. For overall porportion and scale, I would much rather rely on your own judgment.

In any event, there will be opportunity for reconsideration later. What we must do before the end of the fiscal year is, one, conclude the contract and get the money, and, two, get bids from the printer before the end of the fiscal year and encumber the money. Up until the time that the manuscript goes to the printer, further changes can be made. Our own editors here will likely have some suggestions after the manuscript goes into production.

So don 't be too pesimistic; I am sure a fine volume is going to result.

Most cordially,

Don

Donald R. Ellegood
Director

DRE:dvl

LOUISIANA STATE
UNIVERSITY PRESS
BATON ROUGE

December 29, 1960

Dr. James Silver
Department of History
The University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi

Dear Jim:

When you are not so busy I need your advice on a manuscript. A young man named Wilbon Harrison Daniel has done a study of THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. I have had the manuscript read by two authorities; one endorsed it enthusiastically; the other reaction was equally negative.

Both readers suggested you as the best qualified expert. I don't want to interrupt your proofreading of MISSISSIPPI IN THE CONFEDERACY, but would appreciate your having a look at this manuscript when you can. I enclose a description of it (by the author) and a copy of the Table of Contents which will give you some idea of the scope and character of the manuscript. May I send it on to you?

Most cordially,

Don

Donald R. Ellegood
Director

DRE:mb
Enclosure

3 copies

VERY IMPORTANT

YOUR DESCRIPTION OF THE MANUSCRIPT (Describing its content, emphasizing its usefulness and value to reader, and pointing out its new and original contribution to information in its field. For use in preparing promotional materials and news releases).

(Append additional sheets as needed)

Perhaps no institution in American life has suffered more from the lack of critical study than the Church. The author hopes that this work will help to fill a void not only in Civil War studies but also in the field of American Church History.

This study indicates how the message of the Church was adapted to ~~be~~ justify the social and political realities of the time; and, how the Church, rather than being a creative and dynamic force in the formation of public thinking, was content to reflect the attitudes of the more conservative element in the South.

This essay does not attempt to examine the organization and doctrine of any specific denomination. However, it is concerned with all of the larger evangelical denominations and the Protestant Episcopal Church. In the introduction an attempt has been made to relate the Church to its environment and to indicate its harmonious relationship with the social order of the ante-bellum South.

The general theme of this study is the reaction of organized religion when it is faced with one of society's greatest evils, war; and, it has been the author's purpose to investigate certain aspects of this problem, which for the most part have been neglected by students of the Confederacy. An attempt has been made to present the official attitude of the major Protestant groups in the South toward secession and the war. The aim has also been to describe the role played by the religious newspapers during war time. The writer has sought to understand various problems which the war created for the Church and to explain how these problems were met. Paramount among these problems were the spiritual care of the soldiers and the providing of Christian reading materials for the Confederacy. More time, energy, and money were devoted to these than to any other. However, other problems are noted and discussed. Among them being benevolent projects of various kinds, providing for the support of the clergy, keeping denominational organizations intact, the role of the clergy in war time, and living with the invader. An effort has also been made to describe the attitude of Protestantism toward the Negro during the course of the war, and to discuss some of the effects of the war upon the different denominations.

3 copies

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LOUISIANA STATE
UNIVERSITY PRESS
BATON ROUGE

January 5, 1961

Dr. James Silver
Department of History
The University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi

Dear Jim:

I am sending you separately the Daniel manuscript THE PROTESTANT CHURCH AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. I appreciate very much your willingness to have a look at it and advise me about it--particularly since you are so busy right now with proof of your own volume.

There is no rush on this; just have a look at it when you can. I enclose an addressed label for the manuscript's return.

What we want is your candid evaluation of this material--if the research and scholarship are of a high level; if the study makes an original and significant contribution to the literature of the field; how it might be improved (either generally or specifically) through revision; and if you would recommend publication.

Your estimate of the potential market for the book were it published, would also be most helpful.

Just think, one hundred years ago next Monday Mississippi joined the Confederacy.

Most cordially,

Don

Donald R. Ellegood
Director

DREmb

January 24, 1961

Dear Don:

I have spent the better part of two nights with Daniel, "The Protestant Church in the Confederate States," and, except for a minor detail or two, I don't know much more about the subject than before I started. And this is not to emphasize my wide knowledge of the church in the Confederacy.

This manuscript is still in the condition of a newly baked thesis. In it are evidences of enormous labor, patient research, and such bright conclusions as: "The number of ministers who labored their feelings in silence is unknown." I was quite happy to learn this. I can't imagine anyone reading all the way through this, even with pictures of the ressurrection, etc., unless he were paid to do so.

Many pages have more lines of footnotes than of text. Most of the footnotes are mere citations. There are 206 footnotes in the chapter on army chaplains. Page 155 has one footnote and this ought to be investigated. I'm implying that at least four fifths of the footnotes could come out, without hurting anyone's feelings except, perhaps, the author's.

There is a 44 page bibliography. If the footnotes were cut down about 80% and the bibliography reduced to an essay, at least a lot of paper would be saved. But not the manuscript. It is tedious, dull. Too damned much trivia. There must be in it the names of three or four thousand preachers, etc. They would have done better in the army. Why several pages taken up with the by-laws of the Christian Association in the army? Chapter on the "printed word" (Bibles, etc.) - forty-four pages and 164 footnotes - could be reduced about nine-tenths. There is enormous repetition throughout the book. Too many boring details about the chaplain's uniform, his salary, etc. Too many quotations of what I suppose the author thinks of as deathless material. Maybe the job should have "encyclopedia" in its title. Several tracts are described, size in inches, number of columns per pages, etc., etc.

The manuscript is mainly straight narrative, with little reflection or conclusion. Why leave out the Catholics and the Jews, conclusions about them being about the same? I suppose that by now you get my general impression of the book. You might try giving away with each copy a New Testament or a frying size chicken.

Yours,

Jim Silver

LOUISIANA STATE
UNIVERSITY PRESS
BATON ROUGE

February 2, 1961

Dr. James Silver
Department of History
The University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi

Dear Jim:

I've been out of town a few days, and just got to your classic reader's report on the Daniel manuscript. It is easily the best (or worst actually) appraisal I have ever had on a manuscript.

Believe it or not, this study was read and highly recommended by a well known and highly respected historian (who shall here be nameless). Since my own impression of this study more nearly corresponded to yours, I had another reading of it by Ralph Morrow. His report too was largely negative. Now yours is conclusive. (~~Now~~ So back it goes to the author.

How could I possibly refuse your request to be paid for this job? I enclose our last Fall catalogue: check the books you want sent to Rust College in Holly Springs, and they will go there with your compliments. (None of our books are selling too well.)

When are you going to come down this way?

Most cordially,

Don

Donald R. Ellegood
Director

DRE:mb

February 14, 1961

Dear Don:

As much as I'm tempted, I'll have to admit that this is not a Valentine greeting. But I am taking advantage of your burst of sweet generosity a couple of weeks ago, and am enclosing a list of books which I think it proper to send to Rust College. For most of my life I have contemplated the glories of being a philanthropist and now it falls to my lot to be able to distribute good things without cost to myself.

I don't want to overdo this business, and, on the other hand, I don't want to underdo it. I have gone over your catalog very carefully. This is a list somewhat in the order of my preference. I'm leaving it up to you as to where to cut off the starving potential intellectuals of north Mississippi. The books should be sent to Professor James D. Lockett, Librarian, Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi. And the good Lord will, I presume, bless you and your kind.

Sydnor, DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHERN SECTIONALISM
Craven, GROWTH OF SOUTHERN NATIONALISM
Woodward, ORIGINS OF THE NEW SOUTH
Harris, QUEST FOR EQUALITY
Davis & Hogan, THE BARBER OF NATCHEZ
Woodward, THE BURDEN OF SOUTHERN HISTORY
Mason, THE SUPREME COURT FROM TAFT TO WARREN
Craven, CIVIL WAR IN THE MAKING
Shugg, ORIGIN OF CLASS STRUGGLE IN LOUSIANA
Brunn, THE STORY OF THE ORIGINAL DIXIELAND JAZZ BAND
Friedel, FRANCIS LIEBER
Prothro, DOLLAR DECADE
Randall, LINCOLN AND THE SOUTH
Longetrret, THE REAL JAZZ OLD AND NEW
Corwin, LIBERTY AGAINST GOVERNMENT
Dickey, SEARGENT S PRENTISS
Silver, EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES (we've got to get rid of these).

This is just a suggestion. I assume that you will do as you wish, add, subtract, or ignore.

Yours,

Jim Silver

JAMES D. LOCKETT
LIBRARIAN

EARNEST A. SMITH
PRESIDENT

Magee Memorial Library

Rust College

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

March 7, 1961

Mr. Ellegood
Louisana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisana

Dear Mr. Ellegood:

We are most grateful to you for the volumes that you have given us and we must inform you that they are just what we need to implement the objectives of our curriculum on the areas they treat.

Please bear us in mind for any books that you might have available in the future.

Most respectfully yours,

Jas. D. Lockett

Jas. D. Lockett
Librarian

JDL/la

RECEIVED
MAR 10 1961
LSU
Press

LOUISIANA STATE
UNIVERSITY PRESS
BATON ROUGE

January 4, 1962

Dr. James Silver
University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi

Dear Jim:

Thanks for yours of December 28. I am impressed by the letterhead, and I sincerely hope (I mean this) you succeed to the presidency of the Southern Historical Association.

I am delighted to have the papers of the conference on PROBLEMS OF THE CONFEDERACY. The individual papers look interesting. We will also have a close look at the commentaries, although I suspect they wouldn't fit into a small volume.

Will Harry Williams do as a first reader? Who else would you recommend?

Get your golf game in good shape. I am a real duffer, but if we can work in a round next Fall in Miami I may still pick up a few bucks, with my deadly approach shot, and infallible putting.

Most cordially,

Don

Donald R. Ellegood
Director

DRE:mb

LOUISIANA STATE
UNIVERSITY PRESS
BATON ROUGE

May 3, 1962

Dr. James Silver
Department of History
The University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi

Dear Jim:

I gave the papers of the Gettysburg meeting to T. Harry Williams, who had a very brief look at them, was most favorably impressed, and passed them on to Frank Vandiver.

I've not yet heard from Frank, but will see him tomorrow at the National Assemby of the CW Centennial Commission.

I will get his opinion, and the manuscript back, as soon as possible; at which time I will send Colonel Virden his paper.

Cordially,

D. R. Ellegood

Donald R. Ellegood
Director

DRE:mb

DON ELLEGOOD checked a book layout with Audrey Meyer, assistant production manager. — Times photo by Roy Scully.

September 18, 1962

Mr. Donald Ellegood
Director Louisiana State University Press Louisiana State University Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Dons:

I wonder if you would mind doing me a favor. I understand Louisiana State University sponsored a summer institute under the National Defense Language Institute Program. The institute was held from June 15 to August 3 for secondary school teachers of French and Spanish and had 70 participants. Were any of these participants Negroes? I would appreciate your letting me know about this as soon as conveniently possible. Many thanks.

Best regards,
Staige D. Blackford enc. : Research Director

P.S. I am enclosing a letter from James F. Shearer of Columbia concerning the translation of the Del Rio book. As you can see, he is ready and willing to go ahead on this project, so I hope you will follow through.
The Southern Regional Council Papers, 1944-1968 Vol 90.

September 18, 1962

Professor Louis Rubin Department of English Hollins College Hollins, Virginia

Dear Professor Rubin:

As is obvious, I have shifted from Louisiana State University Press to the Southern Regional Council. In this connection, I wonder if you could do me a favor. We understand Hollins College is one of the institutions participating in the National Defense Language Institutes Program. A National Defense Language Institute was held at Hollins from June 30 to August 14 for secondary school teachers of French, with 52 participants. Could you please let me know if any of these participants were Negro? I would appreciate your answer as soon as conveniently possible, and will be grateful for whatever information you can send.

Yours sincerely,
Staige D. Blackford Research Director

P.S. I hope Don Ellegood doesn't take *The Faraway County* to faraway Seattle when he moves next year. I think it should be an LSU Press book and I hope you do, too.
The Southern Regional Council Papers, 1944-1968: Vol 90

September 24, 1962

Mr. Donald R. Ellegood

Director. Louisiana State University Press. Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Don:

Many thanks for your prompt reply to my query last week regarding the National Defense Language Institute at LSU. I am glad to learn that LSU does believe in going along with the law of the land when Uncle Sam's money is involved.

I also appreciated your earlier letter of September 17 and am glad to learn that Marianne and Barbara are back on the job (please give both my best). I will be delighted to attend the meeting of Southern University Presses here and I hope Les will be able to come, too. If not, I would like to bring Maggie Long, editor of our monthly magazine, *New South*.

Incidentally, if you or Dick should need a sack we would be delighted to provide one. At any rate, the whiskey and the welcome mate will be out for the LSU contingent when it arrives in town. My home phone number is TR 5-5678.

Mighty pleased to hear that Dick is staying at LSU. Please congratulate him on his decision and his new job. I will be writing to him soon. Many thanks for the Schmitt book which arrived this morning. I hope the printers plus me did not botch a good book.

Yours sincerely,
Staige D. Blackford Director of Research

October 2, 1962

Dr. William Havard
Department of Government Louisiana State University Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Bill:
Sorry to send you rushing off to the library in search of information about the costs of Singing Jimmy's three-ring circus back in '60-'61. But, man, you sure did a fine job of getting those facts and figures together and I am most grateful to you for your help in sending them to us so promptly. They should be mighty valuable indeed in preparing a study which, among other things, will provide examples of the costs involved in resisting any and all desegregation. Louisiana certainly provides a splendid example, as I am sure you will agree.

Needless to say, I have been following the Oxford crisis with interest and indignation. Would have liked to have been on hand to cover Civil War II first-hand, but in view of all the bottles, bullets, and tear gas that were flying over there Sunday night, Bettina is awfully glad I couldn't persuade SRC to send me.

I am glad to hear *The Politics Of Mis-Representation* will be out "any year now," and I trust Ellegood, Wentworth & Co. will manage to get it in the bookstores before your proposed New Orleans pow-wow on reapportionment next year. Incidentally, how is that project coming? Did you all have any luck with the Stern Foundation? I hope you'll keep me posted on your plans for this meeting. It may well be that we would like to send a representative, too, perhaps yours truly.

One further note re your book: talked to Pat Watters, columnist and book editor of the Atlanta Journal last week. He is most interested in your case study of the Florida legislature and is planning to give it good play in the Journal's Sunday Book Section when the book appears at long last.Once again, many thanks for all your help. I hope you'll allow me to call upon your excellent reference service in future. Hope, too, that we'll be getting together either here or there before too much longer. Till then...

Best regards,
Staige D. Blackford Director of Research

October 23, 1962

Professor Dewey Grantham
Department of History Vanderbilt University. Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Professor Grantham:

Leslie Dunbar passed your letter of October 20 on to me since the Research Department has recently compiled a list of those cities in the South which have some convention facilities for biracial groups. I am enclosing a copy of this list which will, I hope, be of some use to you in suggesting desegregated meeting sites in the South to the SHA.

I would like also to make this suggestion: that you write the Atlanta Convention Bureau directly, posing the question raised in your letter to us. The ACB is located in the Commerce Building on Marietta Street. I make this suggestion for two reasons: 1) there are rumors afoot here that the Bureau is hoping to have all major Atlanta hotels thrown open to biracial conventions within the next year or so, and 2) a letter such as yours is an indication of how such a move could benefit the city's economic and cultural life. I might further suggest that you approach the convention bureaus and chambers of commerce in other major southern cities regarding the possibilities of having their convention facilities desegregated: it's just the kind of gentle prodding they need.

Incidentally, having just joined the SRC after nine pleasant months as the editor of the LSU Press, I'd be mighty curious to know T. Harry Williams' reaction to your proposed policy, though it ain't hard to guess. I've heard much about you from Don Ellegood and was most impressed by the fine report you made last winter on the Larsen biography of the late Governor Montague (which, as a Virginian, I'm happy to say LSU Press is planning to publish). For these reasons, I hope I shall have a chance to meet you personally one of these days, and trust you will drop by the SRC offices whenever you next visit Atlanta (where the southern university presses are having a little clambake early next month).

Meanwhile, please do not hesitate to call on us if we can be of any assistance to you in any way in the future.

Yours sincerely,
Staige D. Blackford Director of Research

enclosure: list-hotels accommodating non-white guests

January 9, 1963

Dr. William Havard

Department of Political Science Louisiana State University. Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Bill:

I am most grateful to you for sending me a copy of your essay, "The Self-Interpretation of the South Through Reform, Rebellion and Reconstruction." I read it carefully, and I must say I can't think of a better brief interpretation of the South for a foreign audience to read. I also passed it on to Les Dunbar, and he is in the process of reading it now. I just wish I had you on hand when one of our innumerable foreign visitors pops the invariable question: "Why is the South different?" In the future, I think I'll just hand him a copy of your piece to read.

Having received this essay, I am again wondering what ever happened to another work from the prolific Professor Havard, namely, *The Politics of Misrepresentation*. Was it ever published; indeed, will it ever be published? If so, we would certainly like to order a copy for our library. I realize the wheels of the LSU Press grind exceedingly slowly, but not even LSU could take this long to publish a book. Admittedly, with the NYC newspaper strike, it's a little hard to keep up with new books. Still, I have seen nary a sign of yours anywhere. What gives? Incidentally, as a member of the Press Committee, I sure hope you'll keep Dick Wentworth in mind when it comes to picking a successor for Brother Ellegood. He's a good man even if he is a damn Yankee, and I think he'd make a good press even better. Please give my regards to one and all at ole LSU. Let us hear from you soon.

Best regards.
Sincerely yours,
Staige Blackford Director of Research

TO APPEAR ON "PURSUIT OF LEARNING" — Donald R. Ellegood, director of the University Press, will be on that program Sunday at 10:30 a.m. on WBRZ-TV, Channel 2. See story on page 1.

Press Awarded $40,000 Grant

University Press has been awarded a $40,000 "incentive" grant from the Ford Foundation, according to Donald R. Ellegood, director of the press.

The grant, which is to be matched by the University, was given to increase the publication of scholarly books over a three-year period. It is one of 11 grants given to medium-sized university presses, varying in size from $17,000 to $40,000.

Grants Previously Given

The grants are awarded to university presses on the basis of efficiency of operation, quality of publications and accomplishments made under a previous five-year program, according to W. McNeil Lowry, director of the Foundation's program in humanities and arts.

University Press published more than 15 books between 1956 and 1961 with the assistance of the earlier grant, which was for a total of $1,725,000, divided among 35 presses.

University Press began publishing in a systematic way in 1931. Of the 341 books published through the end of 1962, many deal with the history and literature of Louisiana and the South, Ellegood said.

Press Wins Prizes

Among the more important literary prizes which have been awarded to Louisiana books are the Bancroft Prize, the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize and the Charles S. Sydnor Award. The $4,000 Bancroft Prize was awarded to "Origins of the New South" by C. Vann Woodward in 1952. Dr. Walter C. Richardson, Boyd professor of history, won the Herbert Baxter Adams Award in 1953-54 for his "Tudor Chamber Administration."

The Sydnor Award, for the "best book in Southern history" over a two-year period, has been won by University Press books three of the four times it has been given. The winning books were "E. Kirby Smith" by Joseph H. Parks, "Hoke Smith and the Politics of the New South" by Dewey Grantham and "The Burden of Southern History" by Woodward.

Bible Class To Hear Talk By Engineer

Francis V. Toppin Jr., Baton Rouge engineer, will speak on "The Scientific Accuracy of the Scriptures" at the Campus Bible Class, 9:30 a.m. Sunday, Feb. 10 in Room 121 of the Music and Dramatic Arts building.

Topping said that no scientific error has ever been proven in the Bible and that the Bible, although not intended to be a textbook in science, does speak about science accurately.

The speaker will examine some of the claims for scientific errors and contradictions and will attempt to demonstrate the accuracy of Biblical writers.

Part of the lecture will deal with a lawsuit to claim a $1,000 reward offered for proof of a scientific error in the Bible. The case which was tried in New York City 30

Records Findings

LSU Press Recognizes Two Primary Obligations

By DOROTHY DONALDSON

The LSU Press, established in 1935, recognizes in its publishing program two primary obligations: (1) to record permanently the results of research and scholarship for the benefit of scholars, and (2) to publish readable, authentic interpretation of such scholarship for the interested layman.

The Press, directed by Donald R. Ellegood, operates under the guidance and with the assistance of boards or committees charged with formulating policies. The Press publishes general non-fiction, scholarly books and monographs. All of the books and journals selected for publication are of high quality and are scholarly in character. This fact should not frighten the ordinary reader; it should assure him that while reading a University Press book, he is not wasting his time. Books of significance are meant to be read.

The Press does have a number of "academic best-sellers." Education for Freedom by Robert Hutchens has sold over 15,000 copies. Southern Legacy by Hodding Carter and The Famous Case of Myra Clark Gaines by Nolan B. Harmon have both sold over 10,000 copies.

A number of Press books have been cited for literary merit and typographic excellence.

Over half of the books that have been published were written by members of the University faculty, a concrete indication of the great amount of productive scholarship taking place within the University.

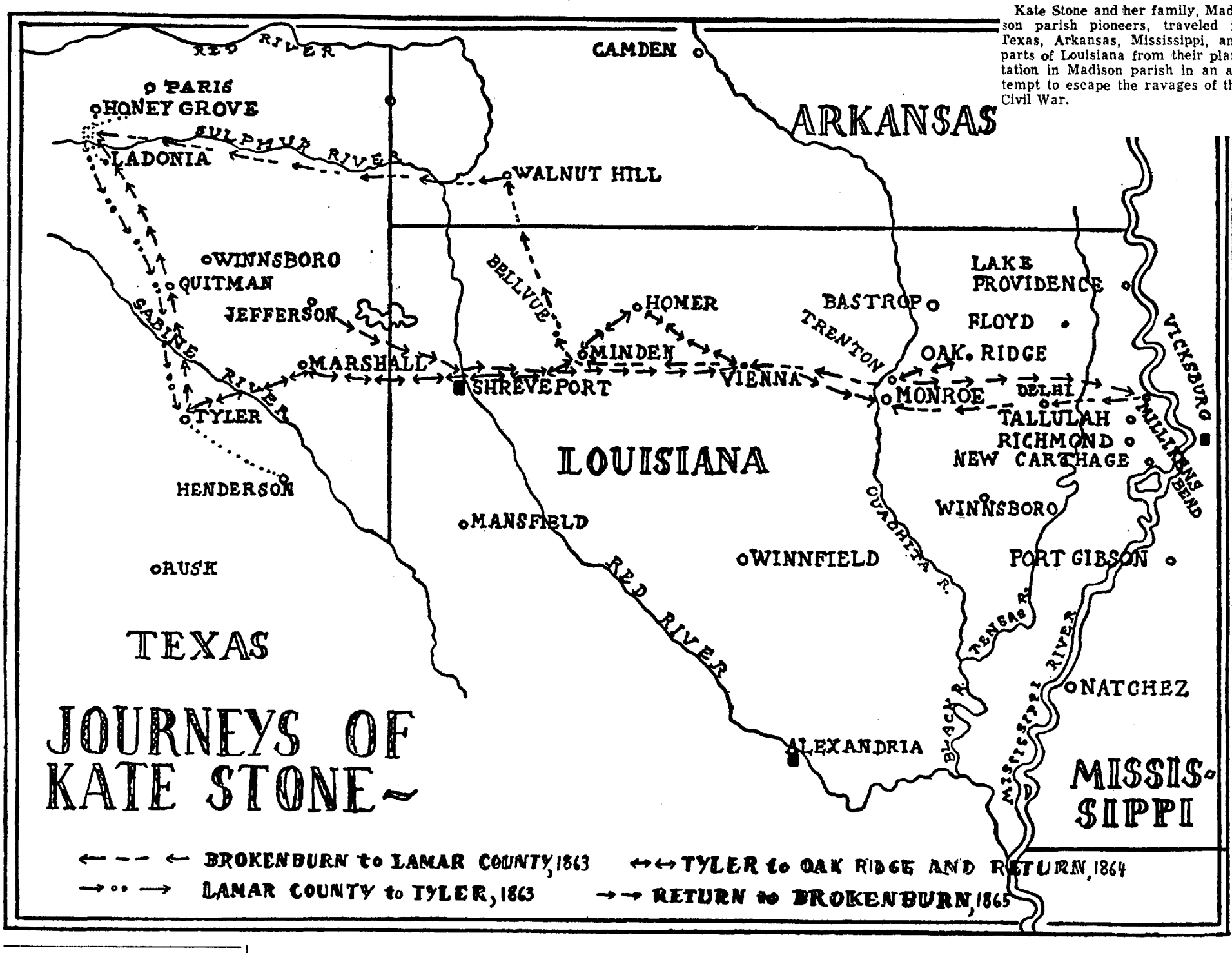
Three of the new and important books in literature at the Press today are The Novels of William Faulkner by Olga W. Vickery, The Fugitive Group by Louise Cowan and Shakespeare's Philosophical Patterns by Walter Clyde Curry.

Professor Completes Short Course

An assistant professor of chemical engineering will finish a month-long course in chemical engineering theory at Washington University today.

Adrain E. Johnson Jr. is scheduled to complete a curriculum designed to investigate the application of control engineering principles along with conventional engineering methods and computing equipment.

The one-month program, conducted on the university campus in St. Louis, is co-sponsored by the National Science Foundation and the Department of Chemical



Kate Stone and her family, Madison parish pioneers, traveled in Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and parts of Louisiana from their plantation in Madison parish in an attempt to escape the ravages of the Civil War.

Jeff Davis Parish School Board Asks $400,000 Bond Vote

JENNINGS, La. March 12 —UP — The Jeff Davis parish school board has asked the state tax and bond board for permission to call a $400,000 bond election in school district 22, Elton, records showed today.

Purpose of the bond issue would be for additions and improvements to Elton school facilities for both Negroes and whites.

Anthony Jennings, Ward 4 school board member and president of the board, said if permission is granted the election will be called some time in May, with the exact date to be set at the April 7 board meeting.

Plans call for a new brick Negro high school with a gym-auditorium as well as a new auditorium, band room, four new classrooms and other facilities at the white school.

Journal Of Madison Parish Woman Covering Civil War And Reconstruction Period To Be Published

By MRS. ERLE READ
(WORLD CORRESPONDENT)

TALLULAH, March 12 (Special) —An unusual event will take place in Tallulah on Kate Stone Day, March 17. The town and parish will celebrate the publication of a book, "Brokenburn, the Journal of Kate Stone, 1861-1868.

In order to present this book to the public, time, labor, and effort were required. It took more than 11½ standard work - hour months of tedious work and an estimated expense of more than $4,000 in time, materials and research trips.

Written by Kate Stone, who later became Mrs. Henry Holmes, almost 100 years ago, the Journal was copied into two large ledger books in 1900. These books were mislaid after Mrs. Holmes' death and were thought to be lost. Miss Amy Holmes found her mother's journals in 1946 and spent years trying to interest various people in publishing them. She was unsuccessful, since the manuscript was not in publishable form.

The journal covers a period during which Kate Stone and her family traveled during the Civil War days and the reconstruction period from their plantation home Brokenburn.

In August 1953, while on a research trip at Tallulah, Dr. John Q. Anderson, assistant porfessor of English, Texas A. and M. College was told about the journal. Upon seeing the Journal, Dr. Anderson immediately saw that the document was unique. He offered to put it in shape for publication and in September, 1953, Miss Holmes sent the originals to Dr. Anderson. Thus, at the beginning of a new school term, the first step toward getting Brokenburn published was started.

The first tedious task of making a word by word transcription of the original was followed by checking it back against the document. This copy was edited by Dr. Anderson to prepare a manuscript from which the publisher's copy was typed. At the same time verification of names, places and dates, as well as gathering material for explanatory notes, was carried on. After three months of this work and the writing of an introduction the manuscript was ready to submit to the publisher. As this work was carried on along with regular teaching duties. Dr. Anderson necessarily devoted long hours to it on week-ends and during the holiday periods.

The readers from Louisiana State University were enthusiastic about the manuscript from the time it was received in December, 1953. Final approval for publication was delayed until October, 1954, be cause of administrative details. The Press requested that Dr. Anderson expand the footnotes and make revisions to meet publication requirements that summer. Making these changes required six weeks of time and additional research. Meanwhile, the manuscript was read 30 times for complete verification.

Acceptance of the manuscript by the Press by no means ended work. It is a publishers requirement that the editor read galley and page proof and compile an index. These tasks consumed Dr. Anderson's Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays and part of January. He was ably assisted by his wife who helped with the typing, copy and proof reading and compiling the index.

Behind this work is that which went on at the Louisiana State University Press, who rushed Brokenburn through publication in record time. The copy was read and prepared for the printer, the printing schedule was set up, galley and page proof readings were engineered, the format was designed, the dust jackets were designed, and the publicity program and advertising campaign were set up.

With the publication of Brokenburn, work is not ended. The worth of the book has to be made known to the public.

Dr. Anderson will speak about Brokenburn before five different groups in Texas, including the Texas State Historical Association. He will take part in the ceremonies in Tallulah, March 17, Kate Stone Day.

Representatives of the L. S. U. Press who will participate in the activities on Kate Stone Day in Tallulah will be Dr. and Mrs. Donald Ellegood, Miss Margaret Catchings and Barney Davitt.

From 1890 to 1917, Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Corp. gave $43,665,000 for public libraries in the United States and Canada.

May 24, 1963

Professor G. W. Foster
School of Law
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Bill:

Your call just now was quite a shocker. I will talk with you when I get back from Washington. In the meantime, you might be interested in having copies of the correspondence I mentioned to you; as I said, Ellegood is now Director of the University of Washington Press.

Here are some nitpicks:

P. 1, last graf. -- I don't know how to figure these things, but the figures in the Statistical Abstract of 1962, page 595 don't look this way to me. As I read it, both San Francisco and Baltimore outrank New Orleans by a good bit; anyway, you might look at it again and just say that New Orleans is a busy port. I don't know what "most cosmopolitan" means. Urban? I doubt it. Mixed? Maybe. The non-white population is not, I believe, rising in the metropolitan area.

P. 12, first graf. -- Names and dates of the four institutions.

P. 20, third graf. -- I believe it would be convenient for you to note in parentheses that Judge Wright's plan is quoted in full on pages 30 and 31.

P. 21, second graf. -- I think the suit by the thirty white parents is sufficiently interesting to get more discussion.

P. 22. -- It would seem to me that right here you should discuss (even if you do it in more detail further on) the Board's ignoring of Judge Wright's May order.

P. 23, last graf. -- All through I had the feeling that you did not give sufficient weight to the role of the Department of Justice. Here, for example, I would suggest a little more comment about the impact of its entrance into the New Orleans picture.

P. 25, first graf. -- Why not here, ~~rather than~~ as well as later ~~as you do~~, say something about the selection of the children ~~into~~ and the schools?

P. 26, last graf. -- I think this implies a non-seguitur. The ~~decision~~ desire for desegregation is not necessarily measured by the number of people who publicly demand it.

P. 27. -- You and I have had this same semantic difficulty before. If you say the defense was "unsophisticated," this implies that there was a sophisticated legal defense. Was there?

P. 27, last graf. -- I would add, and maybe stress, that the tactics served also to mobilize and maintain white resitance.

P. 28, second graf. -- Sophisticated?

P. 30, second graf. -- The next to the last sentence is, I think gramatically ambiguous; moreover, I am not entirely in agreement with you that the Board should be morally absolved from its contempt for the court.

P. 32, second graf. -- The report is well written, and I have not paid any attention to stylistic points. The last sentence in this graf is, however, incomplete.

P. 33. -- I think right here you should call attention to the non-compliance of this plan with Judge Wright's order, and explain to your lay readers how such a thing is conceivable.

P. 37, first graf. -- I think some comment regarding the role of the mayor and the police during these riotous days is called for.

P. 40, third graf. -- "~~met~~ last it"; the antecedent is pretty distant.

P. 42, last graf. -- The entry of the United States as amicus in New Orleans was, in my view, one of the great events of the last nine years. It established the basic pattern within which the present administration has continued to function. Consequently, I think it should have more stress.

P. 42, second graf. -- I think any reader would wonder why these telephone calls helped. Are you implying political deals, off-shore oil agreements, appeals to conscience and patriotism, or what?

P. 48, second graf. -- I do not understand why "to achieve this result" standards had to be lowered.

P. 49, second graf. -- You are absolving the Board of any imputation of a decision to re-segregate or to quiet things down. I talked with Mr. Rittener in the summer of 1961, and as far as my memory serves me his attitude about McDonough, which he discussed at some length, was that it was pointless to keep this school for whites when they did not attend.

P. 54. -- Of course you know I think your title is prematurely optimistic.

P. 64, second graf. -- Why is it necessary to say "in fairness to Judge Wright"? And in your last sentence do you really believe those six-year-olds think seriously about where to go to school?

P. 67, second graf, last line. -- 1960.

P. 67, last graf. -- Bill, I read and re-read the two orders, and I may be very dense, but I do not see these more severe limitations. Judge Wright said no placement as long as there is a dual system, and Judge Ellis said no placement in grades where there is a dual system.

P. 74, first graf. -- Shouldn't you as a writer, and especially as a reporter for the Commission on Civil Rights, comment on how it is that a court of appeals says do this, and the school board doesn't do it; I am referring to the lateral transfer matter.

P. 76, last graf. -- Ugliness is a relative thing as you know, and partly it is relative to time and place. Little Rock and New Orleans were about as ugly as they could get.

P. 77, second graf. -- As Judge Tuttle was saying today to the attorney in the Chatham County case, what are these administrative problems that are so tough? I think when you speak of "staggering problems" you do owe it to your reader to indicate how these problems are so hard, and how they are harder than normal problems of a school system.

P. 84, Objection #5. -- Throughout the book you have shown a great sympathy for the school board, and I don't disagree. I point out, however, that because you don't similarly pat on the back anybody else, not even Judge Wright, and not even the Negro children, the impression, at least this reader took away from the whole book, is that the Board is the hero. I think you need to be careful of phrases such as "fully aware," and "real effort." Do you know the situation intimately enough to make such judgments?

P. 86, Objection #9.-- Why should there be so many administrative problems in opening up vocational, summer, and evening schools?

P. 87, first line. -- When?

P. 90, Objection #11. -- Strictly within the terms of your own explanation here the paradox is not clear to me.

P. 103, third line. -- Why "curiously"?

P. 107, last graf. -- In several places you used the device of referring to privately expressed opinions. I question whether you do not over use it. Here, for example, I would think you simply could state these concerns as your own analysis.

P. 109-109A. -- I like the Board, but I think you have made them appear to be an isolated and solitary defender of the schools. They were not. Should there be no reference to SOS, CPE, WDSU, not to mention the Negro community which waited, acted, and voted with remarkable restraint?

Footnote #17. -- I always like to begin with Murray v. Maryland. But, of course, that was a state case.

Footnote #76. -- I grant you interposition was silly, but it was interesting. I do not think the decision of November should be buried in a footnote, nor should it be treated so briefly. Am I wrong in believing that this was the first judicial resolution of what is, after all, an issue with a long history?

Best wishes/

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosures - 2.

GEORGE McMILLAN
P. O. BOX 299
AIKEN, S. C.
MIDWAY 9-4747

December 27, 1962

Dear Leslie:

Thanks very much for sending me copy of your letter to Mr. Ellegood, at LSU Press, regarding a book about desegregation in New Orleans.

I am glad to have the suggestion, and I'm damned impressed with the way you quickly put down the most significant and dramatic elements in the New Orleans situation.

I'm going to carry your letter to Brandeis with me. I may write Mr. Ellegood a letter myself, although I can't see what I would gain by having a contact with him when I already have contacts with general-interest publishers.

Thanks again,

George

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Ga.

December 26, 1962

Mr. Donald R. Ellegood
Director
Louisiana State University Press
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Don:

Staige showed me your letter of November 13. I think New Orleans is intriguing because nowhere else have so many factors--almost every one of which has been present elsewhere and is therefore in a sense "typical"--been intertwined. To wit:

- fierce state opposition
- long litigation going back to 1952
- urban-rural tensions
- shoddy newspapers but, on the other hand, at least one good "press," viz. WDSU
- law enforcement problems, including riot control
- Citizen Council strength and activity
- racist harassment
- school boycott by whites
- establishment of private school, and use of tuition grants
- intervention by federal government, both openly and behind the scenes
- a "keep the schools open movement" - SOS, CPE, etc.
- juncture of school desegregation and sit-in movement
- belated but crucial emergence of business men on the side of compliance
- a vigorous federal judge (replaced by Mr. Kennedy with a conservative who slowed things down)
- a few instances of individual heroism and nonconformity

- Negro initiative
- Negro factionalism
- one of the few intelligent segregationist spokesmen (Wagner)
- flamboyant, colorful characters, such as Perez, Rainach, Davis, Jack, and Long (ever notice how boring all the fellows in Mississippi are?

And on top of all, the Catholic Church and its schools, and its influence.

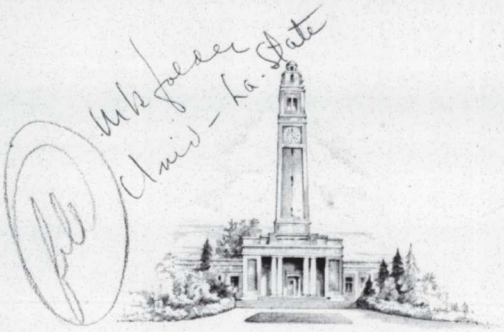
I don't know any "scholar" to suggest. No social scientist--unless there were one of skill. A historian perhaps. Because written as an insight into men's history, I think this could be a beautiful book. But a good professional writer might do it best of all.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

BCC: Gerald Walker
George McMillan
LWD:A

Leslie W. Dunbar



LOUISIANA STATE
UNIVERSITY PRESS
BATON ROUGE

December 28, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Leslie:

I certainly appreciate your letter of December 26, and your listing of all of the elements which went into desegregating New Orleans.

I would very much like to develop a book on this subject. I wonder if you could do one thing further for me, in this connection: could you dictate a summary statement outlining the organization of such a book? In other words, give me your thoughts on what is needed in the way of background or introductory material, how long a period (which episodes) should be covered, what is needed in the way of analysis; in other words, what you think should go into the book.

This in conjunction with your list of the "typical" ingredients which were evidenced in New Orleans, better than elsewhere, would give me the real basis to approach someone, probably in history or sociology at Tulane, to do a book.

With kind thanks for your further help, I am

Yours sincerely,

Don

Donald R. Ellegood
Director

DRE:mb

louisiana state university press • baton rouge • 70803

May 21, 1964

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you for your good letter. Yes, let's do keep in touch about your manuscript. In fact, I hope to be in Atlanta next month and if I am, I will hope to see you at your office.

My best to Staige.

Sincerely yours,

Richard L. Wentworth

Richard L. Wentworth
Director

RLW/rh

February 16, 1965

Mr. Donald R. Ellegood
Director
University of Washington Press
Seattle, Washington 98105

Dear Mr. Ellegood:

I have read thoroughly the page proofs of Urban Desegregation--Negro Pioneers and Their White Neighbors, by Lawrence K. Northwood and Ernest A. T. Barth. It was of special interest to me, since I am working currently on a survey of housing patterns in Atlanta.

Professors Northwood and Barth have studied a vital, topical problem, and have handled it commendably. However, I feel that this particular study is too limited in scope to be of general interest and utility within the South. In our region, where the Negro portion of our larger central cities usually exceeds one-third and is rapidly on the way to becoming one-half, token integration of formerly all-white middle-class and upper-class neighborhoods by single non-white families is not a crucial facet of "the housing problem."

Although the Southern Regional Council will not distribute this book in quantity, we shall certainly add one or more final copies to our reference library,

and we shall, where it is appropriate, recommend it to persons and organizations who request bibliographical information on housing.

Incidentally, I found several "typos" in the course of my reviewing. I realize that I was reading Uncorrected page proofs, and that all of these must have been found and corrected by your staff. Nonetheless, I'll attach a list of these errors for your use--just in case.

Thank you for letting us review the book prior to publication.

Sincerely,

Lloyd J. Elliott
Staff Economist

LJE:nm
Enclosure

University of Washington Press, Seattle, Washington 98105

January 28, 1965

VF - please reply

AIR MAIL

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

We are publishing in May an important study of URBAN DESEGREGATION--NEGRO PIONEERS AND THEIR WHITE NEIGHBORS, by Lawrence K. Northwood and Ernest A. T. Barth. I am sending you herewith an advance set of uncorrected page proofs of the book.

Because we think this book will have a considerable impact on the national civil rights scene, particularly in the most crucial area of equal opportunity in housing, we are most desirous in gaining for the book the widest possible distribution. If the Southern Regional Council would buy the book in a large quantity, before it goes on press, for complimentary distribution throughout the South, we could offer it to you at a 50 per cent discount off the list price of $3.95. We would also be most grateful for any comments on the book which might be used for promotional purposes, and for any help you can give us in publicizing the book on publication.

I look forward to hearing from you as soon as you have had a chance to review the book.

With best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

D R Ellegood

Donald R. Ellegood
Director

DRE/baa

Enclosure

P.S. One of the readers of the manuscript was Staige D. Blackford. Another enthusiastic reader was James McBride Dabbs.

October 23, 1962

Professor Dewey Grantham
Department of History
Vanderbilt University
Nashville 5, Tennessee

Dear Professor Grantham:

Leslie Dunbar passed your letter of October 20 on to me since the Research Department has recently compiled a list of those cities in the South which have some convention facilities for biracial groups. I am enclosing a copy of this list which will, I hope, be of some use to you in suggesting desegregated meeting sites in the South to the SHA.

I would like also to make this suggestion: that you write the Atlanta Convention Bureau directly, posing the question raised in your letter to us. The ACB is located in the Commerce Building on Marietta Street. I make this suggestion for two reasons: 1) there are rumors afoot here that the Bureau is hoping to have all major Atlanta hotels thrown open to biracial conventions within the next year or so, and 2) a letter such as yours is an indication of how such a move could benefit the city's economic and cultural life. I might further suggest that you approach the convention bureaus and chambers of commerce in other major southern cities regarding the possibilities of having their convention facilities desegregated: it's just the kind of gentle prodding they need.

Incidentally, having just joined the SRC after nine pleasant months as the editor of the LSU Press, I'd be mighty curious to know T. Harry Williams' reaction to your proposed policy, though it ain't hard to guess. I've heard much about you from Don Ellegood and was most impressed by the fine report you made last winter on the Larsen biography of the late Governor Montague (which, as a Virginian, I'm happy to say LSU Press is planning to publish). For these reasons, I hope I shall have a chance to meet you personally one of these days, and trust you will drop by the SRC offices

whenever you next visit Atlanta (where the southern university presses are having a little clambake early next month).

Meanwhile, please do not hesitate to call on us if we can be of any assistance to you in any way in the future.

Yours sincerely,

SDB:bp
enclosure:
list - hotels accommodating non-white guests

Staige D. Blackford
Director of Research

October 28, 1963

Mr. Donald R. Ellegood
Director
University of Washington Press
Seattle 5, Washington

Dear Don:

I returned this morning from a three-week European escapade, to find a copy of Power in Men. Many thanks for sending me this copy. Incidentally, I have also just received Wigfall Green's book on The Man Bilbo. I must say, though I don't know much about it, I don't think the jacket is up to LSU's usual standards.

Saw Ernst over Labor Day; he seems very happy in his new job at Alabama.

You ought to be on hand for the SHA meeting in Asheville next week. Jim Silver's presidential address is going to be a block-buster.

Best to Bootsie and to you.

Sincerely,

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

SDB:nm

February 16, 1965

Mr. Donald R. Ellegood
Director
University of Washington Press
Seattle, Washington 98105

Dear Mr. Ellegood:

I have read thoroughly the page proofs of Urban Desegregation--Negro Pioneers and Their White Neighbors, by Lawrence K. Northwood and Ernest A. T. Barth. It was of special interest to me, since I am working currently on a survey of housing patterns in Atlanta.

Professors Northwood and Barth have studied a vital, topical problem, and have handled it commendably. However, I feel that this particular study is too limited in scope to be of general interest and utility within the South. In our region, where the Negro portion of our larger central cities usually exceeds one-third and is rapidly on the way to becoming one-half, token integration of formerly all-white middle-class and upper-class neighborhoods by single non-white families is not a crucial facet of "the housing problem."

Although the Southern Regional Council will not distribute this book in quantity, we shall certainly add one or more final copies to our reference library.

and we shall, where it is appropriate, recommend it to persons and organizations who request bibliographical information on housing.

Incidentally, I found several "typos" in the course of my reviewing. I realize that I was reading uncorrected page proofs, and that all of these must have been found and corrected by your staff. Nonetheless, I'll attach a list of these errors for your use--just in case.

Thank you for letting us review the book prior to publication.

Sincerely,

Lloyd J. Elliott
Staff Economist

LJE:nm
Enclosure

September 18, 1962

Professor Louis Rubin
Department of English
Hollins College
Hollins, Virginia

Dear Professor Rubin:

As is obvious I have shifted from Louisiana State University Press to the Southern Regional Council. In this connection, I wonder if you could do me a favor. We understand Hollins College is one of the institutions participating in the National Defense Language Institutes Program. A National Defense Language Institute was held at Hollins from June 30 to August 14 for secondary school teachers of French, with ~~20~~ participants. Could you please let me know if any of these participants were Negro? I would appreciate your answer as soon as conveniently possible, and will be grateful for whatever information you can send.

Yours sincerely,

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cou

SDB:bp

Staige D. Blackford
Research Director

P.S. I hope Don Ellegood doesn't take The Faraway Country to faraway Seattle when he moves next year. I think it should be an LSU Press book and I hope you do, too.

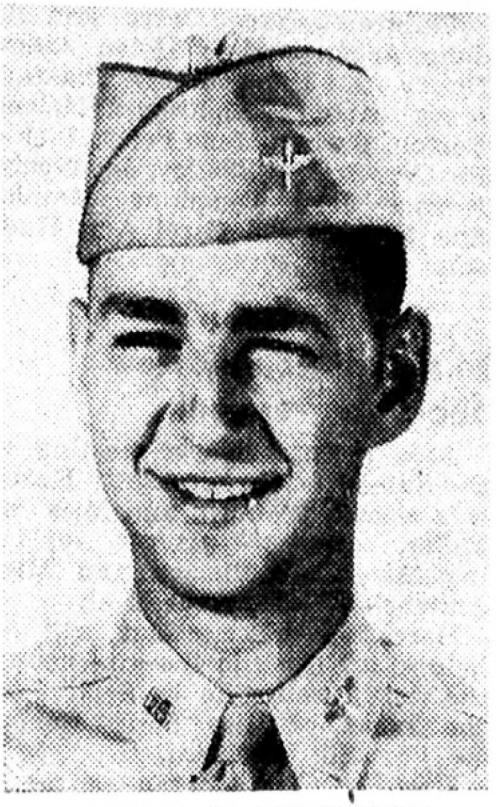
Hopkins Press Names Editor

Donald R. Ellegood has been appointed production editor of the Johns Hopkins University Press, it was announced today by Harold E. Ingle, director of the press.

Mr. Ellegood, former editorial assistant with the University of Oklahoma Press, will be in charge of production and design, according to Mr. Ingle.

A native of Lawton, Okla., Ellegood attended Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College until 1943, when he entered the armed services. Discharged as an Air Force navigator, he entered the University of Oklahoma where he obtained his B.A. degree in letters. After earning his M.A. degree in American literature at Oklahoma in 1950 he went to work for the university press.

Commissioned



DONALD R. ELLEGOOD

Don Ellegood, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ellegood, 1201 Gore, and newly commissioned second lieutenant, has reported to Boca Raton, Fla., for radar training, after receiving his silver navigator's wings at the Hondo, Texas, AAF Navigation School.

Lt. Ellegood, 20, entered the Air Corps in September, 1943, receiving training at Sheppard Field, Tex. Santa Ana, Cal., and St. John's university, Collegeville, Minn.

Don, who has lived in Lawton all his life, is a Lawton high school graduate and attended Texas A. and M. college for one year.

A brother, Maj. Richard Ellegood, 34, is serving in France.

Donald Ellegood Home on Leave

1st Lt. Donald R. Ellegood, 21-year-old Lawton veteran of 27 combat missions in the Pacific theater as a B-29 radar navigator, is spending a 45-day leave here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ellegood, 1201 Gore.

Lt. Ellegood, who was flown to Mather Field, Cal., from Saipan, will report to March Field, Cal., at the end of his leave.

Overseas seven months, Don was based on Guam, participating in raids over Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and other home islands cities in the superfortress "Renton's Rock."

The superfort, so named because it was built at a Renton aircraft plant, was pictured in a July, 1945, issue of Life magazine, leaving the target with one engine feathered, after an Osaka raid.

The Lawtonian, a member of the 29th Bomb. group, 314th wing, holds the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters and wears battle stars for the Okinawa campaign and air war of Japan on his southern Pacific theater ribbon.

Entering the air force in August, 1943, Lt. Ellegood was commissioned a year later at the Hondo, Tex., AAF navigation school after training at Sheppard Field, Tex., Santa Ana, Cal., and St. John's university, Collegevile, Minn. He received radar training at Boca Raton, Fla.

A native of Lawton, Don is a Lawton high school graduate and attended Texas A. and M. college for one year. A brother, Major Richard Ellegood, is on leave in Dallas, Tex., after two and a half years in the European theater with the 36th division.

LSU Board Names New Press Director

Baton Rouge — The Louisiana State University Board of Supervisors has named (Saturday, April 3) 29-year old Donald R. Ellegood, of Johns Hopkins University, to succeed the late Dr. Marcus Wilkerson as Director of the LSU Press.

The University Press has been under the supervision of A. O. Coldsmith, production and promotion manager, since Dr. Wilkerson's death March 14, 1953.

Mr. Ellegood was selected from among 20 candidates for the position. His appointment is effective May 1 and he is exported to assume his duties immediately after attending the annual meeting of the American Association of University Presses, to be held in New York May 2-4.

A native of Lawton, Okla., the new director attended Texas A. and M., Kenyon College and the University of Oklahoma, where he received the B.A. and M.A. degrees in 1948 and 1950 respectively. He majored in history at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.

Mr. Ellegood served as assistant editor of the University of Oklahoma Press in 1950-51, and since 1951 has been on the staff of the Johns Hopkins University Press as production editor and editor. The 75-year old Johns Hopkins University Press is America's oldest.

The Louisiana State University Press was officially organized under the directorship of Dr. Wilkerson in 1935. However, publishing was initiated at LSU in 1931 by the late Dr. Charles W. Pipkin, dean of the graduate school and later editor of the "Southern Review", which during its seventy-year existence was generally recognized as the nation's outstanding literary quarterly.

The University Press recently published a collection of short stories from the "Southern Review" which were selected by former "Review" managing editors Cleanth Brooks and Robert Penn Warren.

An average of 12 titles are published by the Press each year. Perhaps its most important and ambitious undertaking so far is the monumental ten-volume "History of the South", published in cooperation with the Littlefield Fund for Southern History of the University of Texas.

The editors of the series are Wendell Holmes Stephenson, former LSU dean now at the University of Oregon, and E. Merton Coulter of the University of Georgia. This history has been in preparation since 1936 when ten Southern scholars were selected to write the volumes. The first, published in the fall of 1947, as volume 8 in the set, was "The South During Reconstruction," by E. Merton Coulter. Other volumes have come out at intervals. Volume 6 (and the sixth to be published) was issued last summer. This book, "The Growth of Southern Nationalism," by Avery O. Craven, was selected by the "Saturday Review" as one of the best in the non-fiction class for 1953.

During Dr. Wilkerson's 18 years as director, the LSU Press published the work of many well-known authors, including books by Hodding Carter, Robert M. Hutchins, Cleanth Brooks, Bell Wiley and Frank Luther Mott. Many LSU books have won awards for excellence of design or for literary or historical distinction.

C. Vann Woodward's "Origins of the New South" won the Bancroft History Award in 1952; Caroline Durieux's "43 Lithographs and Drawings" was one of the Fifty Books in 1950; and the Louisiana Literary Award for the best book about Louisiana has been won three times by University Press publications.

At its annual meeting in New Orleans 1st April, the Association of American University Presses presented to the University as a memorial to Dr. Wilkerson a collection of nearly 200 outstanding books published by AAUP member presses during 1952.

Festivities Will Begin With Parade Through Town On Thursday, March 17th

The book with the local setting, written b Kate Stone Holmes, mother of Miss Amy Holmes, will be the incentive for an all-day celebration of "Kate Stone Day" here on March 7th.

The festivities will begin with a parade a t one o'clock and will end at the Court House front door, where the presentations will be made and this will be followed by an "Open House" at the Tallulah Book Club, when everyone will be welcomed by Dr. John Q. Anderson, publisher of the book, and Mr. and Mrs. Donald R. Ellegood, director of Louisiana Press. Copies of the book will be on display.

The critics predict a big sale for this book, so close to us in Madison Parish. They say: "This book is in between 'Gone With the Wind' and 'Diary From Dixie.' It is not as romantic as 'Gone With the Wind' and is more romantic than the historical 'Diary of Dixie'. It is in fact, a story of the little known history of the deep south and especially of the refugees in the Trans-Mississippi West during the Confederacy." Kate Stone and family, like so many, did go to Texas after General Grant's occupation and siege of Vicksburg, Miss. Her book is a day by day account of these turbulent times, told first at the beginning of the war, when as a romantic young lady of the old South, she saw things with the eyes of youth and glamour, with the young gallant in uniform, and her maiden's patriotic duty to her country.

This optomism was lost in the occupation, when conditions were unsafe for the women left destitute and without any male protection (except maybe a loyal slave) so this family did refugee to Texas in 1863, and did not return until 1866, after the war. In fact her story is according to geneologists the only accurate account of this time. It takes the reader from 1863 to 1866 and is a day by day account through 1865, skips 1866 when the Southerners had no time for anything except to survive and begins again through 1867. It is an interesting and perfect record of the happenings and personal experiences of a Southern lady.

Training Program Offered by Press

By Ed Carter

The University press offers each year to graduates a training program for those who wish to take up publishing as a career.

The program of training in scholarly publishing methods was begun six years ago.

Five press fellows to date have been given a year's experience and instruction in the various phases of publishing, from manuscript editing to printing production.

On June 1 of each year, the training period begins and continues to the following May 31, by which time the candidate for a publishing career has been accepted by a general publisher or a university press in this country. The university press sends out complete data on each fellow during the spring to approximately 100 publishers.

The most recent "graduate" is Miss Doris Radford, who completed her fellowship on May 31, and is now working with the McGraw Hill Book Co.

Other recent graduates are Donald R. Ellegood, now production editor of the Johns Hopkins university press, Baltimore; Kathleen Mahaffey, editor of the Texas university press, Austin, and Mrs. Judith Simmons, technical editor for the Texas Instruments, Inc., Dallas. The first holder of the fellowship, Mrs. Richard Folmar, now lives in Oklahoma City.

As the press has been able to offer one of these positions a year, admission to the fellowship has been placed on a competitive basis. Usually there are about 15 candidates a year, drawn principally from graduates in English history, languages and journalism.

Because the field was quite large in the spring of 1952, the press felt obliged to provide two fellowships, which began June 1. John Hamilton Kyle, graduate student in English, and John Philip O'Neill, graduate student in journalism, were selected for these two places.

The trainees are supervised by Miss Mary E. Stith, associate editor of the press, who places emphasis upon principles and practices in copy editing, use of reference tools, and management of bibliography, index, and other features of non-fiction books.

As the press performs all of the functions of bookmaking and publishing on its own premises, it is able to introduce its trainees to a wide variety of skills and practices.

Fellows attend staff conferences and participate in decisions, especially when the decisions effect publishing plans. In this way they get an insight into sales, advertising, promotional plans, manuscript selection, editing and design and manufacture.

The Press publishes 20 new titles a year and as many reprints, and two magazines, "Books Abroad," the international literary quarterly, and the "Oklahoma Law Review." It will celebrate its 25th anniversary in 1953.

DONALD R. ELLEGOOD, above, 29-year-old native of Lawton, Okla., and formerly of the staff of John Hopkins University Press, has been named director of the LSU Press and will assume his duties in early May. Ellegood, who holds degrees from Texas A&M, Kenyon College and the University of Oklahoma, will succeed the late Dr. Marcus M. Wilkerson.

LSU Press Gets Grant of $40,000

BATON ROUGE—The Louisiana State University Press has been awarded a $40,000 "incentive" grant from the Ford Foundation to increase its publication of scholarly books over a three-year period, Donald R. Ellegood, Director, has announced.

The grant, to be matched by the University, is one of eleven totaling more than $400,000 given to medium-sized university presses to "strengthen their operations so as to make possible an increased level of publication of works of importance to scholarship." The grants vary in size from $17,000 to $40,000.